

SPORTS



Anatoly Artyukov, winner of the contest sponsored by the "Tud" newspaper.

FOR 'TRUD' PRIZE

USSR marathon champion Anatoly Artyukov, of Gorky, was the overall victor of the 32nd annual international running race in Moscow sponsored by the "Tud" newspaper. It took him one hour 31 minutes and 41 seconds to run the 30-kilometre course, part of which followed the Olympic marathon route. This is Artyukov's third victory in such contests.

Women athletes ran alongside the men. The fastest woman competitor was 32-year-old Yevgeniya Rudenko, of Krasnodar, who covered the distance in 1 hr 54 min 7 sec.

This year, the event attracted numerous fans from different Soviet cities and from 10 foreign countries.



Runners in the contest.

Photos by Vitaly Biogorodov

Soccer national named

The USSR Soccer Federation has submitted its official list of the 22 players who will take part in the world championship to the World Championship Organizing Committee. The Soviet soccer national team will be made up as follows: goalkeepers Rinat Dasyev (Moscow Spartak), Viktor Chasov (Kiev Dynamo), and Vyacheslav Chislov (Moscow Torpedo); defence players Teogiz Sulakvelidze and Alexander Chivadze (both Tbilisi Dynamo), Sergei Baltacha and Anatoly Danyanenko (both Kiev Dynamo), Valiz Khidiyatulin (Central Army Club), Sergei Borovskiy (Minsk Dynamo), Oleg Romanov (Moscow Spartak); halfbacks Andriy Bal, Vladimir Besonov, Leonid Buryak (all Kiev Dynamo), Vitaly Dorosheva (Tbilisi Dynamo), Yuri Sneloparov (Moscow Torpedo), Khoren Oganesyan (Yerevan Ararat); forwards

Yuri Gavrillov and Sergei Rodionov (both Moscow Spartak), Ramaz Shengelia (Tbilisi Dynamo), Oleg Blokhin and Vladimir Yashin (both Kiev Dynamo), and Sergei Andreyev (Dynamo-Don Army Club).

Konstantin Bekov is the coach. He was assisted by senior coaches Nodar Akhauri, Valery Lobanovsky and coach Gennadiy Logotet and Vladimir Fedotov.

Blokhin, who played for the national team for the first time in 1972 and who has played 73 matches since, is the team's most experienced player. On this occasion, he scored a total of 30 goals. Buryak joined the national team two years later and played 40 games. Vladimir Besonov, who has been a member of the team since 1971, has played 35 games.

31-year-old Vyacheslav Chislov is the oldest player at 20-year-old Rodionov, the youngest.

The national team flew to Sevilla on June 13 to play Brazil on the following day in the first match of the championship.

COULD COMPUTER ERR

A computer at the University of the West of England has placed Brazil and the USSR at the top of the Spanish football world championship final standings. The basis of 2,800 most recent data on the players' performance since 1974, the top players in the world are the USSR and Brazil.

The computer predicted that in Group 6 Brazil and USSR would draw 1-1. Scotland would beat New Zealand 2-1. The USSR would draw New Zealand 1-1 and go on to beat Scotland 2-1, and Brazil would beat New Zealand 2-1. Brazil would then go on to beat the USSR 2-1. The USSR would then go on to beat Brazil 2-1. The USSR would then go on to beat Brazil 2-1.

Another computer at the Sao Paulo centre has forecast that Brazil and the USSR would draw in the final game of the World Championship drawing 1-1 in normal time and 2-2 in extra time. According to the computer, Brazil would beat Argentina 3-1 to take third place.

Centre chief Roberto Faria claimed the same computer had predicted in advance of the regional championship a Portugal vs Gambia win for the former—and was proved correct.

At an international meet in Bucharest, another female competitor, Anisoara Cupur, reached the "magical" mark of seven metres in the long jump, setting a new Romanian record.

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RECORD WIN

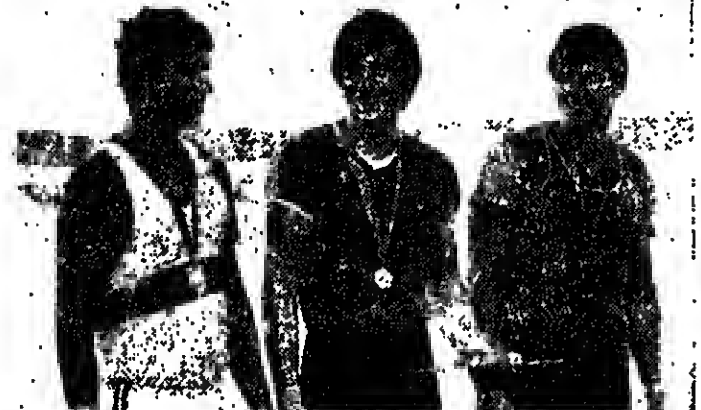
In the army championship in Moscow silver medal winner of the 22nd Olympics Sergei Litvinov, of Rostov, threw a hammer 83 metres 38 centimetres.

thus improving by two metres 18 centimetres the previous world record set by the twice Olympic champion Yuri Sedykh, of Kiev, two years ago.

EQUESTRIAN NEWS

Women dominated a recent three-day equestrian international event in Holland, with Angela Roobov of Holland and Lina Clark of Britain coming first and second with 59.40 and 50.50 points respectively, and

Mogda Van Loo of Holland placing fifth. The top male competitor finished third and fourth. Britlen took the team title with 191.80 points, and the USSR came home fourth with 312.20 points.



Rosova from the host country dominated the Big Moscow Regatta, a two-day international rowing contest, held at the Olympic Rowing Canal at Krylatskoye. The rowers in the photo are the winners of single heats (left to right) Uve Mund (GDR, second place), the winner, Vasily Yakushev (USSR), and Zdenek Pecka (Czechoslovakia).

Athletes ready to storm records

Australian student Susan Cook improved two world marks in 24 hours. She race-walked 5 km in a Melbourne stadium in 22 min 32.4 sec, then 10 km in an Adelaide stadium in 46.42.6.

In Jena, Werner Schildhauer, 22, set a new GDR record in the 10 km race of 27 min 33.06 sec. This was the first big contest for GDR athletes. The GDR has thus established the 11th best result in athletic history.

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CHESS

After three rounds of the international championship to the Italian city of Turin, the West German player Robert Hübner leads with two points.

He beat Boris Spassky and drew to the games with Ljubomir Kavalek, of the United States, and Lajos Portisch, of Hungary. A point and a half has been scored by Ljubomir Ljubojevic, of Yugoslavia, who only played two games, having been freed from playing in the first out. He beat Anatoly Karpov and drew in a game with Spassky.

Kavalek, Portisch and Spassky now have a point each. In a total of 14 rounds each contestant will play 12 games.



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EDITORIAL BOARD
Address: 16/2 Gorky St. Moscow. Printed at the "Yevropa" Press, Moscow, USSR. Published Tuesday and Friday. Index 19978.

MN INFORMATION No. 45, 1982

By air - from Moscow

INFORMATION

No. 46 (360), JUNE 12-14, 1982

Price 5 kopeks

90 MILLION SIGN PETITION TO UN SECRETARY GENERAL

New York. Petitions addressed to the Second Special General Assembly Session on Disarmament were handed to the UN Secretary General here at a ceremony which developed into a stirring demonstration of the earnest desire of all peoples for a lasting peace and that the danger of a nuclear catastrophe be avoided. These petitions from many countries, signed by over 90 million people, reflect the deep concern felt everywhere over the accelerating arms race.

Accepting these documents UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar stressed that disarmament is not a mirage but a real goal for which people strive.



Israeli tanks are sowing death on the Lebanese soil (left photo). 10,000 killed and wounded Lebanese — such is the toll in the first four days alone of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the Lebanese Red Crescent Society reports. Another 200,000 have left homeless and forced to move elsewhere. The Lebanese government has laid responsibility for the Israeli aggression on the United States. For Soviet newspaper comment turn to page 3.

Anti-war demonstration in Bonn



Participants of the demonstration in Bonn.

CMEA BUDAPEST SESSION

Budapest. A policy towards closer socialist economic integration was once again approved at the 38th CMEA Session, which took place recently at head of government level in the Hungarian capital of Budapest.

The leaders of delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia signed a general multilateral cooperation agreement on the development and wider use of microprocessor technology in the economies of such countries as Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia. It was decided to expand their participation in the international division of labour.

Delegates also examined the implementation of the multilateral international specialisation and cooperation in the production and reciprocal deliveries of atomic power.

as of special electronic technological equipment and of high purity electronic materials.

The meeting considered and approved a programme for the coordination of national economic plans in 1986-1990. Delegates proceeded from the belief that coordination should be achieved on the basis of agreement on common economic, scientific and technological policies, particularly in what concerns interdependent areas.

In order to accelerate the development and improve the efficiency of such countries as Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia it was decided to expand their participation in the international division of labour.

MUSIC DRAWS NATIONS TOGETHER



Lina Orta, of the USA, who has won several awards in national contests, opened the piano competition in the Grand Hall of the Conservatoire.

"Music is a treasury into which every nation puts something of its own for the benefit of all." These words by Tchaikovsky, great Russian composer, are today embodied in the international competition which bears his name.

Almost a quarter of a century has passed since the competition was held for the first time. The present, 7th contest, has attracted performers from 44 countries to Moscow. Competitors and guests were addressed by the Minister of Culture of the USSR Pyotr Demichev. I am entrusted with the great honour, he said, of greeting and congratulating in the name of the Soviet government and of Leonid Brezhnev personally, leading figures in the world of music and young performers who have come to Moscow from all continents of the globe. Demichev expressed confidence that the present contest, true to its best traditions, will discover new talent, be a memorable occasion, and act as the expression of this satisfying of prophetic mankind for great art and for peace, friendship and mutual understanding among peoples.

The Bolshoi gave a performance of Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake" at opening of the competition.

Photo by Boris Kaufman

Joint space venture in the offing

On June 10 Soviet and French representatives signed a document testifying to the Soviet-French crews' readiness for their space mission. Shortly before flying off to the Baikonur launching site, the crews of Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Alexander Ivanchenkov, Jean-Loup Chretien and Leonid Klim, Vladimir Solovoyov and Patrick Baudry attended a press conference for Soviet and foreign newsmen.

The entire two years of preparations for the flight were filled with hard work on joint research experiments. The most complex and exciting part of the programme is the medical-biological research being conducted into the cardiovascular system and the vestibular apparatus in conditions of weightlessness.

Aboard the Salyut-7—Soyuz T-5 orbital complex cosmonauts Anatoly Berezovoi and Valentin Lebedev are getting ready to welcome the newcomers and preparing the on-board units and instruments for joint experiments. Incidentally, taken together these instruments weigh 242 kilos. They are operating perfectly in space.

Soviet public condemns Tel Aviv

On behalf of 130 million Soviet employees, the All-Union Central Trade Union Council has condemned the new cultural aggression committed by Israel against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples as presenting a serious threat to peace on our planet. It has demanded that an end should be put to Tel Aviv's heinous actions and that the aggressor should withdraw its troops to the internationally recognized borders of Lebanon.

In a statement issued by the Soviet Committee for Asian and African Solidarity, it is noted that Tel Aviv, ignoring UN decision, tramples underfoot the sovereignty of Lebanon and by such gangster style actions sows death and destruction.

(Continued on page 2)

NATO'S HYPOCRISY

Born. At the end of the meeting here between NATO's 16 heads of government and state, three documents were adopted — the so-called "Bonn Declaration", a document on disarmament and control over armaments, and a document on issues of military cooperation between NATO countries.

Although in words NATO members declare themselves in favour of "preventing war", of the establishment of "constructive relations" between East and West, and of the achievement of "genuine détente" it is clear from the specific decisions adopted at the summit that NATO intends to continue its policy of building up still further its military potential.

The document dealing with military cooperation between NATO countries stresses the need for the further intensification of military preparations.

Delegates made an official announcement of an extension of NATO's zone of operations.

The leaders of the NATO countries conspicuously omitted to condemn Israel for its barbaric aggression against Lebanon and for the policy of genocide against the Palestinian people.

The NATO document on disarmament policies shows that Washington has been mainly successful in imposing its views on the issues of limiting armaments and on disarmament, which fly in the face of the basic principle of equality and equal security, on its NATO allies.



Drawing by Igor Smirnov

Mrs Thatcher indulges in confidences

London. The ultimate objective of the British Conservative government's aggressive actions in the South Atlantic is an Anglo-American occupation of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands once their colonial status has been restored by force of arms. This is made clear in an interview given by Mrs Thatcher, in the London correspondence of several major American television companies.

Once Britain regains control of the islands, it intends to keep a large military contingent there, Thatcher declared. Added to the ground troops, will be warships and submarines to be constantly deployed around the islands on which an anti-aircraft defence system, fitted out with advanced missiles, will be set up.

In implementing its plans, the head of the British government

addressed, London relies on full support from Washington which is already actively assisting British military operations in the South Atlantic. Thatcher stressed the immense strategic importance of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands situated on the way to Antarctica which, according to the British prime minister, will acquire increasing importance for Western countries in the future.

Mrs Thatcher also emphasized the British government's readiness to considerably expand the airport in Port Stanley to enable it to take any planes, and to spend lavishly for the sake of retaining control over the islands. The "Guardian" newspaper had written earlier about plans to set up a large US naval and air base on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

GREECE FOR WITHDRAWAL FROM NATO

Athens. A massive anti-war demonstration has been held here with some 30,000 people taking part.

The demonstrators marched from a US air force base,

situated 13 kilometres from the capital, to the American Embassy building in Athens. They demanded that all US bases on Greek territory be dismantled and that Greece withdraw from NATO.

ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION IN BONN

(Continued from page 1)

policy in which the pace is set by the United States.

The mass demonstration was held while NATO heads of government and state were gathered together for a meeting in the Bundestag building where

SOVIET PUBLIC CONDEMNS TEL AVIV

(Continued from page 1)

The Committee calls on the international democratic public to condemn Israel's aggression, to organize massive demon-

Fidel Castro's appeal

Havana. Fidel Castro, the current chairman of the non-aligned movement, urged all members to demand an end to aggression against Lebanon and the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from the territory they seized. Castro's message to the heads of state and government at the non-aligned nations pointed out that the barbaric and massive aggression perpetrated against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, which had already

claimed the lives of hundreds of civilians, aims at the seizure of new Arab territories, this time in Southern Lebanon.

Faced with the Zionist gangster-style actions reminiscent of the crimes of the Nazi leaders in World War II, Castro stressed the non-aligned movement should mobilize efforts to check the aggressor and foil Tel Aviv's plans, the Imperialist policeman of the region.

SECOND SPECIAL SESSION OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON DISARMAMENT

New York. The Second Special UN General Assembly Session on Disarmament continues the general debate highlighting the need for positive tangible steps in curbing the nuclear arms race in order to reach constructive agreement on the basis of compliance with the principle of equal security.

The agenda remains statements by heads of state and government from 14 nations and representatives of over a hundred states.

Keeping parties intact is a key factor in progress to disarmament, Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda Alvarez de la Rosa told the session.

Delegates expressed their alarm at the fact that the session is being held against a background of growing military conflict which threatens world peace. We are witnessing an increasingly frequent tendency to resort to force, charged Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Fuhr. The war between Iraq and Iran and the Falklands (Malvinas) crisis being cases in point.

There were statements sharply critical of the US administration, whose unilateral policy maintains and fans the fire of conflict in different parts of the world. Israel's outrageous aggression against Lebanon, stressed Ali Akbar al-Hassan, head of the Kuwait delegation, was carried out with American blessing and backing.

The USSR Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko met the heads of delegations from France, Finland, Pakistan and several other countries in order to discuss bilateral and international relations.

New York. The US Department of Justice has formally confirmed that entry visas were denied to a 300-strong group of international peace cleaners planning to attend the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly in Disarmament, and to take part in events timed to coincide with the session.

YOUTH FORUM ENDS IN PRAGUE

Prague. "The 80s: A Time for Action" is the title of a document adopted by the 11th Assembly of the World Federation of Democratic Youth which took place recently in the Czechoslovak capital. The Assembly issued an appeal, "World Youth Action Against 'World War Threat', and for Peace and Disarmament", which was approved by a mass meeting held in the city. An address was sent to delegates attending the Second Special UN Session on Disarmament.

Assembly delegates denounced the inhuman theories of imperialism which are trying to intimidate the public with its military about "the Soviet threat", and to get people accustomed to the idea of a preventive nuclear strike against socialist countries. The young people attending the meeting condemned the criminal plans for the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Lord Parry: Western propaganda distorts situation in Afghanistan

Kabul. The revolution in Afghanistan has radically changed the life of the Afghan people. The country is implementing sweeping socio-economic reforms and intensifying efforts to wipe out illiteracy and survivals of feudalism, said Mr. Gilbert, the leader of a British delegation, addressing a press conference.

He stressed that many difficulties in Afghanistan had been caused by incessant intrigues by the forces of imperialism and reaction, and he expressed his complete support for the just struggle of the Afghan people for their independence and freedom.

Lord Parry, from the House of Lords, who is member of the delegation, noted that official Western propaganda deliberately distorts information on the state of affairs in Afghanistan.

Namibian patriots get backing of Church

Maputo. The AU-Africa Conference of Churches backs the patriots of Namibia and the Republic of South Africa in their struggle against the inhuman apartheid regime, and denounces the aggression committed by Pretoria against neighbouring African countries. This was stated at a press conference here by Mexico Raimundo, General Secretary of the organization.

During the period of colonialism, he said, the Church served the interests of the conservative forces in the present conditions, it should promote better understanding of the new spiritual values of a country which had embarked on the course of socialist transformation, and should help unite all Africans.

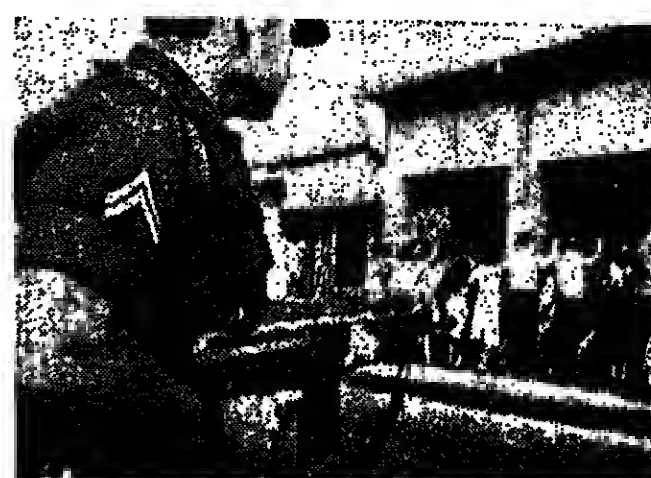
FACTS and EVENTS

© The industrial production of uranium will start in Nigeria in 1984. This has been announced by Mohammed Hassan, the Nigerian Minister of Mines and Power, who noted that his country did not intend to export uranium and that it planned to use it solely for the power industry.

© By the end of 1981, the external debt of the Latin American countries reached 182 thousand million dollars, or three times the amount of their gold and currency reserves.

JAPAN: EMPLOYMENT CRISIS

Tokyo. Japan is at present experiencing its worst employment crisis since that which overtook the oil industry. This is the conclusion arrived at by a Ministry of Labour report published here. At present the number of fully unemployed has reached about 1.5 million. Most of Japan's 3,400 manufacturing enterprises have indicated the intention to plans for a further reduction in their workforce, due to the deepening internal economic depression. There is a real danger of mass lay-offs, lower wages and of a deterioration in labour conditions, states the report.



Salvador. A soldier from a punitive unit holds innocent civilians at gunpoint.

KAMPUCHEA PROTESTS

Phnom Penh. The Kampuchean government has lodged a strong protest with the United Nations against the presence at the Second Special UN Session on Disarmament of a delegate from the criminal Pol Pot clique responsible for the death of three million Kampucheans.

Having become an obedient tool in the hands of the Chinese expansionists and American im-

perialists, the Pol Pot clique now threatens the independence of Kampuchea and security and stability in South-East Asia. This reads the Kampuchean protest, which was addressed to the chairman of the session. The presence of a Pol Pot representative at the disarmament forum is an insult to the Kampuchean people and to the entire international community.

Science and technology

A 'SUNNY' HOUSE AT KRKONOSE

At Krkonose, a famous mountain resort in Czechoslovakia, a unusual house with a mirror roof stands at over a thousand metres above sea level.

50 collectors convert solar radiation into electricity. The Krkonose mountains are famous for their resorts, abundant skiing pistes and their generous supplies of sunshine. In a year, the mirror roof produces 35 thousand kilowatts of electricity which keeps holiday-makers nice and snug indoors. What is more, solar energy avoids all pollution problems, and the air round the house is as clean as it ever was.

MACHINE WHICH SPEAKS EVERYDAY LANGUAGE

"If", "besides" and "then" are just some of the words to be seen inscribed on the keys of the control panel of the FPK system designed by the Austrian firm of Festo. This means that the system can be programmed with the aid of words used in everyday speech. In fact, FPK amounts to a "pack" of four microprocessors which can control 62 independent machines, instruments or processes operating in the regimen of separate

tion in time. One of the microprocessors constantly monitors the operation of the rest. It also produces information on any mistakes it detects on a special display thus reducing the time needed to remove the information.

One of the advantages of the system is its high degree of inflexibility. Its blocks can retain information unaltered even after electricity supplies are cut off, and they are immune to damage from water.

CLASSROOM LABORATORY

At first sight there appears to be nothing out of the ordinary about the classroom pupils write, do sums and prompt each other. Attached to each child's back, however, is a special sensory device looking like a small radio, which continually registers heartbeat, breathing, the tension in muscles and the activity of the brain. At the same time, several cameras following all the pupils' movements and microphones pick up the slightest noise.

In this way information is collected on the children's ability to concentrate, the quickness with which they absorb knowledge, as well as any excessive state they may undergo. This laboratory classroom was designed by Hungarian scientists.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

CAMP DAVID: STAGE TWO

What we are witnessing in Lebanon is essentially another stage, though this time imposed by force of arms, of the Camp David Accords signed in 1979 by the United States, Israel and Egypt, writes PRAVDA's observer Pavel Demchenko. By attempting to eliminate the PLO, Israel seeks to impose the notorious "autonomy" on the Palestinians in form of a permanent occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip.

In the Camp David Accords, the intention was that the Arabs would be dealt with one after another. At that time, Egypt was yanked out of the Arab ranks, today it is Lebanon that is considered by Tel Aviv and Washington to be the weak link in the Arab world. By ravaging Lebanon, they hope to install a regime there which would be ready to collaborate with Israel. This would be achieved if the forthcoming elections produce a Lebanese president who would suit both the United States and Israel.

Finally, it is planned to seriously weaken Syria. In this way, it is hoped to get it to accept the loss of the Golan Heights, and, perhaps, even to soften its attitude towards the Camp David Accords.

WHAT'S BEHIND ISRAELI AGGRESSION IN LEBANON?

The large-scale invasion of Lebanon by Israel has far-reaching aims, political observer Alexander Bovin writes in IZVESTIA.

First and foremost, Tel Aviv aims to rouse the Palestinian Resistance Movement, to destroy the military infrastructure of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and to force a debilitated and intimidated Lebanon to agree to a separate peace with Israel along Camp David lines.

The Israelis also have other objectives in mind, the author comments. In the first place, Tel Aviv evidently wants to arrest the Syrian troops deployed as part of the Inter-Arab peace-keeping force, out of Lebanon.

In the second place, Tel Aviv is worried about the growing sentiment in Cairo in favour of peace with the Arab world. A blow against the Palestinians, which in Arab capitals will, undoubtedly, be linked with Egypt's present stance, is supposed to widen the rift between Egypt and the rest of the Arab world.

In the third place, the intervention is designed to generalise the divisions in the Arab world, weakened by Camp David and by the Iran-Iraq war. However, Tel Aviv's expectations that its invasion will solve these issues will not be realised. Its invasion of Lebanon will only add to the problems already existing, Bovin concludes.

PEKING'S 'LARGE EYES'

In 1981 alone, more than 50 publications were issued in China justifying the Peking leaders' claims to the "lost lands". Yu Shunyan writes in INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS magazine.

Maps published in the People's Republic of China show considerable parts of territory in practically all neighbouring countries, such as India, Burma, Mongolia, Vietnam and the Soviet Union as "belonging earlier to China". Although Peking advertises its friendship with Japan in every way possible, it nevertheless has its eyes (though it keeps quiet) about such claims on such Japanese possessions as the Senkaku Islands — on the grounds that they were originally Chinese territory.

In Peking, this craving for "lost lands" is not confined to nostalgic sighing. The world remembers the undeclared and unprovoked war which China fought against India in 1962, and its brazen invasion of Vietnam in 1979. In 1974, when Vietnam was valiantly fighting the American imperialists, Chinese troops captured the Prata Islands.

REAGAN IN EUROPE

The negative emotions aroused by the American president's visit to a number of West European capitals, ranging from obvious coolness during meetings of government level to open hostility from the great numbers of people marching through the city streets, were provoked by Washington itself, writes Vasily Kabanov in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

Two weeks before his departure for Europe, Reagan skayed National Security Council Directive No. 35, specifying ways and methods of deploying MX intercontinental ballistic missiles. Two days later a test launching was carried out at a cruise missile combat model of the type designed for siting in Western Europe.

It has become known that the United States plans to provide its armed forces with "Trident-1" and "Trident-2" naval ballistic missiles and with strategic B-1 bombers.

An objective, unbiased look at the present-day policies of the American leaders shows that the American aim is to broaden overseas, including their allies, and that, by converting the United States into a dominating military power, the Americans intend to hold sway over the entire world.

VIEWPOINT

REAGAN'S VERSAILLES PREMIERE

The leaders of seven major capitalist nations have been meeting in Versailles amid the most serious economic and political crisis to have hit the West in past years. In advance of the meeting there was something of a consensus on both sides at the Atlantic that the Reagan administration's 500 days in power had made matters even worse. Some Western analysts even went so far as to claim that President Reagan had better brace himself for possible role of main defendant to be tried by his partner-country, referring to this connection to the US administration's responsibility for encouraging the arbitrary rule of the dollar in the economic relations (i.e. the artificial swelling of interest rates causing the flight of capital to the United States and the export of unemployment to Western Europe), as well as to its willingness in military policy. In its reliance on nuclear weapons and its doctrines of the permissibility and acceptability of nuclear

warfare. Doctrines which, incidentally, have the entire world worrying. Under the circumstances, American diplomacy has been working hard to guard against the president's first European tour, conceived as a "one-man show", being marred by such serious and outspoken argument among the allies. On the other hand, the West European partners were coalescing in their objectives by the findings of "Atlantic solidarity". They exercised the restraint of the negotiating table, and their French hosts sought to make up for an uneasy acceptance with choice wines and delicacies during meal times and by a sumptuous fireworks display at the close of the meeting.

The brief communications issued as a summation of the meeting, is a good example of how smooth-tongued phrases of intentions in "peace conference" can cover up a host of treacherous decisions. Thus, the language which here based the Western

community are being driven inwards, while the American leaders are left free to act as they please — with no obstacles being put in their path.

President Reagan could do no better than announce to newsmen at the end of the meeting: "At a time of economic stress it is always tempting to seek simple solutions of the expense of others. At Versailles we resisted these temptations". But the irony of it is that the United States came to the meeting resolved to advance its gains at the expense of others and stuck to this policy throughout. More specifically, by forcing their partners to insert a clause in the communiqué that caution should be exercised in extending credits in trade with the USSR and other East European countries, the Americans laid a dangerous new mine under the international economic relations, and the West European leaders are well aware that could be this that to get blown up. The leaders talked at length on the importance of preserving

and promoting trade and about economic relations with the East, seeing this as quite possibly the only way of dampening the impact of the crisis. They will be responsible before their peoples for the degree they are successful in practicing this vital interest — or, for the degree they, on the contrary, sacrifice it to American stupidity.

The Versailles delegates failed to get rid of any of the contradictions which beset the West's economy and policy, while the American reliance on putting the screws on their partners and on hampering their chances of righting their wrongs, came into sharper focus. The essence of the disaster was best described by Canadian Premier Trudeau in the following words he addressed to President Reagan: How can you demand that we defend Western interests when you are killing us economically?

The splendour of the Versailles fireworks was dulled by the explosions of Israeli bombs and rockets in southern Lebanon. In this way yet another American customer — Israel, provided a reminder that the Washington-mandated policy of "strategic accord" requires in the final analysis that America's Western partners put US interests first and defend them to the finish either through trade and financial incentives or via the use of arms. Reagan is talking of "victory" in Versailles disregarding the fact that any more such "victory" might be suicidal for America's partners.

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